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Editorial

Ushus-Journal of Business Management is a scholarly journal devoted to the publication of high quality theoretical and empirical articles in all areas of business management like Marketing, Human Resource Management, Finance, Banking, and Operations. This issue provides an international forum for empirical researchers in the intersection of the fields of econometrics and finance. The aim of this Journal is to provide a platform for the increasing flow of scholarly research concerning financial institutions and the money and capital markets within which they function. The Journal's emphasis is on theoretical developments and their implementation, empirical, applied and policy-oriented research in banking, finance and other domestic and international financial institutions and markets. The Journal's purpose is to improve communications between, and within, the academic and other research communities and policymakers and operational decision makers at financial institutions--private and public, national and international, and their regulators.

The market movements magnetize the earning capacity of individual investors. This is a clamorous pursuit to showboat the influence of market movement on the relation between earning capacities, returns and return volatility including examination of the empirical evidence. The asset fluctuation may fluctuate more than the fundamental value when investors have market movement behaviours, which result in excess of asset price volatility in relation to earning capacity and their influence of market movement in the relation between earning capacity and stock returns and between earning capacity volatility and return volatility. Use of quarterly data, allows to describe the influence of market movement and earnings on stock returns by considering the serial correlations that are necessary when daily data are used. By controlling the market risk, size, book-to-market ratio, and earnings/price, this study provides new empirical evidence on the earnings-returns relationships in the Taiwanese market. Market movement is observed to amplify the effect of earnings on stock returns, and the results indicate significant positive influences of market movement on stock returns and return volatilities as well, which are generally consistent with our theory.

The second article explains the technical analysis as valuable input that an investor grabs observing market movements to find out returns for futures prices. It reports abnormal returns above that of the passive buy-and-hold policy for FKLI, FCPO, Soybean Oil Futures, Soybean Futures and Corn Futures for year 2008 tested. This research devises a new technical analysis indicator, Adaptive Bands Z-Test-Statistics, using adaptive standard deviation. One of the most baffling issues confronting market technicians for a decade is the critical definition of when the market is trending and when it is ranging. Applying a trending algorithm trading system to a ranging market will result in whipsaws that yield losses. To avoid some of these false entry whipsaws, this paper proposes to variate some technical analysis tools to suit the different market conditions. There is an attempt to variate lagging technical indicators like moving average and standard deviation to trade with less whipsaw in ranging market and yet capture the new trends early. In a ranging market, longer moving averages and corresponding standard deviations are used to avoid some of the whipsaws. In a trending market, shorter moving averages and corresponding standard deviations are used to gain early entry and exit.

The most important reason pertaining to delay in completion of different projects is existence of risk and internal and external uncertainties. To solve this problem a software application is needed to manage the risks and uncertainties and reduce their impacts on the objectives of the project. In this paper, in order to quantitatively analyze the risks in industrial investment project, using database supported by Topsis algorithm is suggested. By using Visual Basic software, a program is designed to identify the project risks. Thus, after a short time it is possible to collect statistical data about different risks. Each organization can collect this database for itself and in higher levels the governmental organizations and investment service providers can benefit from having such a database exploit. For example, ministries can collect the information of different plans through this database and provide this information to the applicants. Also they can study different scenarios by using fuzzy logic. The variations in stock market indices, is an integral part of the dynamics of economic activity and can propel social moods and expectations. In this context, this paper examines the present scenario of the stock markets across the under-developed, developing and developed economies of the globe. With the aid of various literature and article reviews, the variables that affect the stock market movement are determined to be inflation, industrial production index, foreign institutional investments, exchange rates, bank rates, unemployment rate, credit rating of various countries and the country's current state of development. As the stock market follows a non-linear trend, this paper employs an auto-regression model to arrive at the degree of influence of each variable on the stock market index change. The third and the fourth papers aid the policy makers and the investors to focus on the most influencing factor to end in better stock picking decisions thereby leading to superior earning capability.

Finally, the effects of multinational diversification and pharmaceutical units performance from Indian firms were analyzed by the following ratios Capital Structure Ratios, Liquidity Ratios, Profitability Ratios, Du Pont Analysis and Return on Investment, our findings suggest, that the capital has been efficiently used in gearing profits, but there was a slight decline in return on equity due to over utilization of outsider's capital it was the major reason for showing negative effects. But, all the sample units show a galloping trend during the study period. The liquidity position and short-term solvency positions have improved, because of this the sales have increased, the leverage effects was not found favourable for certain units. Finally, the study suggests that the mark of FDI assisted pharmaceutical units for different ratios report a positive direction throughout the study and provoked the strength of Indian economy for the future.

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Issue Editor